prison, and a number of the respected were to be ex-

ALABAMA.

OUB ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE. WHICHPIA, Nov. 27, 1860. eines in Alabama-The Overt Act-What the South Think of H-The Broncous Logic of Northern Re-publican Bistore-A Pine Chance for Illinois Wide twakes, de, de.

es at this place is very dull, and there is no very immediate prospect for its resugnitation. The Hate is in a perfect commetion on the exciting political is-sues of the day. Most every man I meet is either for union or secession, whichever measure is most likely effect an immediate alienation from the Northern e. They do not wish to wait for that republica seous trap phrase, the "overt act," under the ing Lincoln's administration, but to act now, ally, and before be assumes the reins of federal pownecessity is there to wait for an overt act? Does not the political history of this country for the past twen-by ave years bear witness, to a series of overt sets, from the inciplency of the abolition party to its culmination in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency?—a se avowed principles and declarations affirm his mg hostlity to the South and its institutions. The

enrelenting nostility to the South and its institutions. The people of this initiade have too frequently been the dupes of the tricks and traps of Northern politicians and fanancs, in relying on their heater for the observance of compacts and compromises. The fiath broken so often is not consided in at this coopiuncture, and all efforts to concillate the South by additional promises from the North are regarded only in the light of delay, in order that the Northern dictators may at their convenience bind the chains on as the more securely.

I notice that the Northern abolition editors essay to think that the secession of the Southern States will not be accomplished, and that our people will submit to the yoke fabricated by the republican party; others treat the necession movement with derision. If these editorial one idea speculators were only auricular and occular witnesses of create as they could have a very different tale to tell in contradictionion to their sophistry originating in their editorial sanctume.

Some of the Illinois papers, in a surrestic manner, ad-

Sums.

Sum of the Illinois papers, in a sarcestic manner, advise the South to scoode in order that the Northern Wide Awakes may have an opportunity to come here and whip ne tate subjection.

Let them come, say we, and "they will be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Those Wide Awakes will find that carrying torches and hurralog for "Old Abe," at the bidding of their political musters, and fighting Alabamians, who are defending their firesides, are quite different vocations.

ARKANSAS. OUR LITTLE BOCK CORRESPONDENCE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 30, 1860. The Legis ature of the State of Arkansas is in session at this place. It has occurred to me that your readers may be interested in knowing the state of public feeling in this State upon the all-absorbing topics of the day—differences between the North and South, viz:- The question as to the expediency of the slave States withdrawing from the confederacy. As far as I am capable of ascertaining the Beiling of the people of Arkansas, they are certainly op-posed to the States withdrawing from the Union; but they

Reciling of the people of Arkansas, they are certainly opposed to the States withdrawing from the Union; but they are clearly determined, if one or more of the Southern States should secode, to sustain them, if their right so to do is denied by the federal government.

UNITED STATES SHRATORILAL CANDIDATES DEFINING THEIR POSITIONS.

The candidates for Sonatorial knows in Arkansas, a few days since, met at Little Rock, and defined their positions on the questions of the day, by speeches in the Representatives Hall.

Judge Warkurs, one of the candidates, said—To have apprehension of danger from Lincoln's election it must be assumed that he was elected by a majority of the people. Such an election would be dangerone. But Lincoln's administration will become disintegrated, by reason of its discordant elements—he is elected by little more than one-third of the popular vote—he is a minority President, and arguments that a State should secode from the Union on account of his election fail. There is nothing in Lincoln's election which would justify a move for secondar—Uniques and the Supreme Court are against him. The safety of the South consists is keeping up the equilibrium between the States. The number of slave States, should be increased. Texas should be subdivided and made into five slave States. Now Mexico and Artson should be brought into the Union and is desired because sine is a slave State, then the slave States should be subdivided and made into five and states should be any states. Whenever New Mexico or any other slave State applies for admittance into the Union and is desired because sine is a slave State, then the slave States should be any said performances of a party. It would therefore be rash to attempt to sever the Union upon a mere delaration of a party, made before an election. We, as a people, are not prepared for such a move, we lack money and credit where a united effort. There was sometimes a difference between the promises and not actions—between the promises and hearing and the recipion of a become necessary to take such a seep we should first outourselves[in a condition for such an emergency. To that
end we should encourage home manufactures—should
give premiums to such as excel in all useful brane se of
industrial or manufacturing labor. Judge Watkins was
opposed to unconstitutional laws, but recommended a
pleede among our own citizens to encourage home manufactories. He did not think a Southern man should accept a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. But for the various
offices in the Southern States, they should be filled by
good Southern men, and such men, by according them,
could come under no implied obligation to support the
administration.

could come some as improved an improved an instruction.

Gen. Hangeman then took the stand. He said:—If necessary, the people of the South should take up arms and aghs for the institution of slavery. The cycle spon the country were attributable to the disruption of the democratic party. If unleed, that party could have prevented Lincoln's election. He had stated, in his speech at Rockport, that the election of Lincoln would not be a cause for seconsion; that he would be entitled to go into the Presidential chair, and no State would have the right to Predication can be provided. Encount to being elected, what should arkansas do? He would not go hat the inquiry at to whether or not a State has the constitutional right to seeded from the Union Lincoln's election is no cause for seconsion. It is our duty to wait and see what is to be done. If an overt act to committed we will find a united South. Nothing has concurred to induce any Arkansas man to any he does not detree to support the Union. The clament of alsvery has exasted in our government from the first, and the Union cannot stand without it. If the Union were dissolved we cannot stand without it. If the Union were dissolved we cannot stand without it. If the Union were dissolved we cannot form another line it. We are not observed by farations as are other countries. We have freedom of speech, a free press. Laters of J justice and observed on the beautiful to the countries. We have freedom of speech, a free press. Laters of J justice and observed on the beautiful to the countries. We have freedom of speech and the line of the countries of the section of the countries. We have freedom of speech and the line of the countries of the section of the position we should be certain that or sight. If other flains seconds from the Union they will act without antherty—they should not consisted to. Lincoln countries carry out the doctrines of the republicant—he will become of the countries of the populicant—he will become of the countries of the countries of the populicant of the population of countries of the population of countries are seen to the countries of the countries of the population of the countries of the population of the countries of the population of the countries of

TEXAS.

CAL APPARES.

AUSTIN, TORRES, NOV. 23, 1866.

B. H. M. WATELINS, P. W. KITTAKLI, SANDFORD GRIES,

ROBERT P. ARCHES, W. L. SETTERS, W. D. SCHOOLFIELD, AND OTHERS—Your letter asking my views respecting the pracent criss in our political affairs is at hand. At precent criss in our political affairs is at hand. At precent criss in our political affairs is at hand. At precent criss in our political affairs is at hand. At precent criss in our political affairs is at hand. At precent criss in our political affairs is at hand. At precent criss in our political affairs is at hand. At precent criss in our political affairs is at hand. At precent criss in our political political heart of the country is agitated and revolution threatened. In all the troubles of the republic I have found you the friends of coastitutional liberty. Having seen the threes of one revolution, having shared in its vicinations, and borne a part in bringing ferms into the Union, I trust that you, in common with patriots of these times, will sak some more weighty reason for overthrowing the government than rash enthulasts yet have given; and that while others are carried away by the impulse of the moment, the man of experience will be calm and decided.

I had hoped that an opportunity would have been afforded me to rejoles in the triumph of some one of the construction and the remains of the confidence and support of the whole country. I must reprid and deplore the election of men whose only claim to the confidence and support of the whole country must be the official character with which the constitution invest them.

In remembering the many evidence which a portion of the Northern people have presented of their willingness to divergard their constitutional obligations and infringe upon the rights of their Southern brothern, I am of in the least surprised at the indignant responses now aftered by Southern men. It shows that if the time should come when we can so longer trust to the constitution for our rights, the people will not hesitate to main-

not in the least surprised at the indignant responses now uttered by Southern men. It shows that if the time should come when we can an longer trust to the constitution for our rights, the people will not hesitate to maintain them. It will be well if those States which have yielded to a fanatical sentiment, so far as to interpose but ween the federal authority and the constitutional rights of a whole section of the Union, will now, inspired by a spirit of patriotism and nationality, retrace their steps. Upon a catizen of toeir own section, and one of their own party, they have now placed a responsibility which he cannot avoid. As the Chief Executive of the nation he will be sworn to support the constitution and execute the laws. His cath will bring him in conflict with the unconstitutional statutes enacted by his party in many of the States. Elected by that party, it is but natural that the conservatism of the nation will watch his course with jealous care, and demand at his hands a rigid enforcement of the federal laws. Should he meet the same resistance which other Executives have met, it will be his duty to call to his aid the conservative masses of the country, and they will respond to the call. Should he falter or fall, and, by allowing the laws to be subverted, aid in oppressing the people of the South, he must be hurled from power. From the moment of his inauguration there will commence an "irrepressible conflict" between the constitution, which he has sourn to support, and the unconstitutional enadments and aims of the party which has placed him in power. He has declared the Fugitive Slave is a ligonal to make the same or he is support, and the unconstitutional enadments and aims of the party which has placed him in power. He has declared the Fugitive Slave is a ligonal to the local conflict was the constitutional. In its enforcement the conflict is with the North slone.

Asm in power. He has usually the conflict is with the North alone.

In its enforcement the conflict is with the North alone.

I need not assure you that whenever the time shall come when we must choose between a loss of our constitutional rights and revolution, I shall choose the latter; and if I, who have led the people of Texas in stormy times of danger, hesitate to plunge into revolution now, it is not because I am ready to submit to black republishen rule, but because I regard the constitution if my country, and am determined to stand by it. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected, and much as I deprecate his success, no alternative is left me but to yield to the constitution. The moment that instrument is violated by him, I will be foremost in demanding redress, and the last to abandon any ground.

alternative is left me but to yield to the constitution. The moment that instrument is violated by him, I will be foremost in demanding redress, and the last to abandon my ground.

When I contemplate the horrors of civil war, such as a dissolution of the Union will ultimately force upon us, I cannot believe that the people will rashly take a step fraught with these consequences. Taey will consider well the blessings of the government we have, and it will only be when the grievances we suffer are of a nature that as froemen we can no longer bear them, that they will raise the standard of revolution. Then, the civilized world, our own consciences and posterity will justify us. If that time should come, then will be the day and the hour. If it has not—if our rights are yet secure—we cannot be justified.

Has the time come? If it has, the people, who have to bear the burthens of revolution, must themselves effect the work.

Those who reside in cities and towns, where masses are carried in crowds and influenced by passionate appeals, may be reacy for hasty socion; but the working men and farmers, whose all is identified with the properity and peace of the country, will sak time to reflect.

As all will be slike involved in the horrors which will come after dissolution, all have the right to consider whether dissolution shall come. The liberties and security of all are at stake. It is not a question for politicians to tamper with—the masses must settle it for themselves. They are to consider whether, with Coagress and the Supreme Cours largely in favor of the constitution, they will be justified, because the President, who is consister tionally elected, is inimical to them. It must come to this. With all these checks and guarantees in our favor, after calmiy considering the issue in all its boarings, shall real that a yoke of oppression is upon them, they will read them, who will be ready to risk the consequences of the scene of desolution, they will fee a the first show of danger. Men of the people will come forth t

iead them, who will be ready to risk the consequences of revolution.

If the Union be dissolved now, will we have additional security for silvery? Will we have our rights better secured? After enduring civil war for years, will there be any promise of a better state of them than we now only? Texas especially has these things to consider. Our treasury is nearly empty, we have near half a million of dollars in the treasury of the United States; a million of our school fund is invested in United States a million of our cancel fund to the defend. Pecuniary or personal considerations ought to weigh nothing when tyrasny is in the scale; but are we justified in sacrificing these when we have yet the constitution to protect us and our rights are secure? Let us not embrace the higher law principle of our enamics, and contribute to constitution, but when we have to resist, let it be in the name of the constitution and to uphold it.

Why this military display and call to arms in fexas? Have we enemies at home, or is an army marcaing upon us?

protect the and our rights are sented Let us not embrace the higher law principle of our onamies, and overthrow the constitution, but when we have to restet, let it be in the name of the constitution and to uphold it.

Why this military display and call to arms to forast Have we enemies at home, or is an army marculeg upon us?

When was there the time when the citizens of the country were not roady to flock to its standard in its defence? Are the people to deliberate on this queesion with a military despition in their middt, ready to opered them? We want sober thought and calm reason, not farious harangues or the argument of bayonets.

It his government is to fall, wisdom must farnish another and a better one; and "Dakriby yield now to the reah and reckless, who only aspire to military glory, of for anarchy and rapine, they may find that in the wreck of one free government, they have lost the power to wanther.

It was the element which now hangs over the land will soon, a dispelled. Now is the time for the patient to come first and consider what is to be gained by a change. We are called upon to desert the gallant thousands who for years have been splitting our battlet against familiam in the North. Herestore they have aided us to conquer, and we have been willing to avide with them. Now, after a struggle, more glorious than any they yet have made, they have been driven back. They still offer us the guarantees of the constitution, and are ready to be attended with the model of the guarantees of the contitution, and are ready to be attended with they should know where they stand. Mr. Lincoln has been elected upon a sectional fesse. If he capacit to make they should know their that we leave them not without a cause.

I cannot believe that we can find at present more and the flowing to thought where they stand. Mr. Lincoln has been elected upon a sectional fesse, if he capacit to administration, 2 is nell to other and and are ready to have left upon record my position, should be rightly were left to be removed to

maintained by "federal acthority" and Texas is not made the victim of "federal wrong," I am for the Union at it is.

I am now an aged man. My locks have become white in tolling, as I believe, for the liberties of mankind. Were I young that I might look for ward to the Itiare, feeling that whatever danger may come, my strong arm would be at hand to defend my family, I should feel less anxiaty than I do at present. The years that I will have to adduce the misfortunes of civil war are but few. If I could feel that with the close of my career would end the misrortunes of try race, I could share its misfortunes with patience; but to feel that the perils of revolution must continue, that war with its attendant horrors of bloodshed, rapine and devastation must still be visited upon It, would enhitter my list moments; and after living to eritasse the demolition of the best government that ever existed, I would shak to the grave without a hope that freedom would be regenterated, or our posterity ever cajor again the bearings with which we had parted. Let us pames and ponder well before we take any action outside of the constitution. Very truly yours,

A STRING OF "ITEMS FOR HOME CONSUMP-

A STRING OF "ITEMS FOR HOME CONSUMP.

A STRING OF "ITEMS FOR HOME CONSUMP-TION."

We deeply regret to learn that the new schooner about to be built by Mesura. Reshop & Thornhill, of this village (of [From the Greenport (L. I) Wetchman, Dec. I) which the keel had been laid and most of the timber received), has been reasoned, with but a slim prespect of work being resumed upon her this winter. The parties in New York who have a part interest decline to proceed at present. Reason—the prostration of the shippin business since the election.

A schooner to carry about 250 tons was to have been hulls at the yard of Mr. Richard Resjarain, in East Marion, for Captain (Chan Brooks and other parties here and in gree York, to be commanded by the former. She would

been seen not to begin work, and it is doubtful if she will be commenced before spring, if at sil.

In Port Jefferson, two months ago, the business of ship building was most prosperous, and the prospect for the winter was more auspicious than ever before. It was confidently expected to have twelve or fourteen vessels on the stocks in the spring. Instead of that there are now but two being built, and no lifteithout of any more. Most of the workmen have been disconaged.

The manufacture of torpadoes gives employment to a large number of persons in various places throughout the North, principally Germans and other foreigners. In and near Greenport, as near as can be ascertained, there are at least fifty persons whose chief reliance is on this branch of business. The sale of these little articles is very large at the South and usually the approach of the helidays makes a brisk market. But now the business is unprecedentedly dull. Southern orders have coased, and the sale is consequently small. The result is that nearly all those who care a livelihood here by making torpodoes are without work, with the dreary prospect of an idle winter before them.

Five Northern smacks from Mystic, Noank, &c., with

are without work, with the dreary prospect of an idle winfor before them.

Five Northern smacks from Mystic, Neank, &c., with full farce of fish, went into Charleston, South Carolina, last week, but were compelled to leave without selling a fish. For a few years past numbers of smacks have been in the habit of resorting to Southern waters during the winter, and there have piled their craft with great profit, selling their catch of fish at Key West, Savanneh, Charleston, &c. The mine of Southern wealth, like so many others, has been closed to Northern hands since the election. The stern system of non intercourse with the North has been forced upon the South as a measure of just retailetion for repeated is juries, and its rigorous application admits of so discrimination. That such a state of facts and feeling should exist is wretchedly and, but only the natural result of the causes that begat it.

THE CONDITION OF THE MISSOURI BANKS.

From the St. Louis Republican:

The banks of Missouri which have just suspended are yet strong, and have the confidence of the State. They have good ansots, and as late as the lat of October they have good ansots, and as late as the lat of October they have good ansots, and as late as the lat of October they have good ansots, and as half of specie in their vaults. That sam may have been reduced, but not materially. Their policy will be, we apprehend, to put a portion of this coin in New York at the carliest possible period, where it may be drawn against at a moderate rate of promitum, and thus lessen the cry about exchange and the enormous price paid for it. They will also, it is presumed, discount such good paper as is offered, whether on the local or exchange lines, and thus give immediate relief to business men. In this way they will best commend themselves to the favor of the Legislature, soon to assemble, and justify a remission of all the penalties incurred by the suspension of specie by anotis.

There are other chartered distitutions in the city, of whote course of action under existing circumstances, we are not informed. They wield much influence in monotary affairs. But the law restricts them to dealing in notes of specie paying bashs and coid, and they may not dealire to run counter to these restrictions. We hope, at all events, that they will so act as to aid in the common purpose—to advance the interests of the city and State in ruch way as to them may seem best.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS SENT BACK FROM

THE SOUTH.

[From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 1.]

Seme of our freesoil contemporaries in New York seem to consider themselves outraged by the pulicy adopted at the ports of Charleston and Savannah, of rofusing to receive steerage passengers by the Northern steamers. They have come to the conclusion that it is an aggression upon the rights of the North, and are exceedingly indignant at the existence of the embargo.

Perhaps the wrath of these hotspurs will be cooled down when we explain the true nature and object of the exclusion, at least so far as this port is concerned. Owing to the financial crists and the consequent stagnation in business of every kind, a large portion of the boring population already here were unemployed and diling about the streets. The impelier, if not deager, of adding to this class of our population was manifest; whereupon our city Mayor, pursuant to an ordinance of Council, issued his preclamation prohibiting the landing "of any steerage passenger, or other person, likely as a paper to become a charge on the city."

This is all; we were unable to give employment to the laborers already here, and it is clear that justice to curselves, as well as to these steerage passengers, recommends and esunctions the measures adopted. It there anything wrong or oven unfriendly, in it?

If the North has starved out her laboring population

anything wrong, or even unfriendly, in it?

If the North has starved out her laboring population let her keep them to herself, and not maddle them upon

FIRE ARMS FOR ALABAMA FIRE AMMS FOR ALABAMA.

From the Charleston Courier, Duc 5 ]

Twenty six cases, containing munitions of war for the
State of Alabama, and addressed to Governor Moore, arrived in this city by the Columbia, from New York, on
their way to Montgomery. With a particular liberality,
worthy of all praise, tacy were brought hither by Atams'
Express Company, and forwarded to their destination
without charge. This is only one of the numerous exhibitions of that spirit that has ever marked the history of
this invaluable aseno.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSIONS. We regret to notice the emponetica, it not the discon-tinuance, of the Dally Atlanta American, as announced in its last laste, in consequence of pecuniary embar-

suspension.—Seconda Nect.

Another large discharge from the Gosport Navy Yard took place yesterday, by which fifty men were thrown out of employment. The greater number were ship carpenters. Cause assigned, "no work."—Norfolk Day

THE EFFECT ON THE WORKING CLASSES. The cotton and woulden manufacturers of sinis-telephia have resolved to work only three-quarters time, and one

The Boston Proceller of the 3d inst. says:—State the revival of the manufacturing business upon the close of the pante of 1857 there has been a very large increase of spin dies in several of our cotton factories, while a number of new establishment have been commoned, and is some cases are about completed. The present crisis, however,

cases are about completed. The present crisis, however, will tend to check this undue expansion. We hear of one entersive manufacturer of this city who custemplated extensive additions to one of his eastern mills, but who has wishin a few weeks, under the present aspect of affairs, countermander all orders looking to an extension of business.

The Schenectady News says that one of the largest foundries in that city has partially suspended for lack of orders, in consequence of Lincoln's election.

The Faterson (N.J.) Register of the lat instances one or two republicans who are proprieters of factories in that place, have been going around endeavoring to get the mill owners to work half time. They have the controlled of the

the time state only expedient that can there a specify are time stoppage.

In Bridgeport, Conn., upwards of one thousand employes are now out of work.

In New Haven, Conn., nearly two thousand workmen have been discharged within the past three weeks.

Dunbar's hoop skirt factory at Ristot has coased operations.

The Plantation Hoe Company and the Southern Carriage Company, at Winsted, have intely had large Southern orders countermanded.

The iron and steel works at Birmingham have stopped.

The iron and steel works at Birmingham have stopped.

DULL TIMES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boaton franciler of the 4th publishes the following:—Our Natick correspondent writes this beamess was never known to be so dull fit that town as now. Two of the aboe manufacturers have rectainly fatted whose liabilities together are estimated at about \$125,000. The remaining manufacturers are believed to be on a firm foundation, but they are doing but very little bastices. Two or three hundred shoemakers are out of employment, and the prospect is that they will experience a very severe white.

The following it from our Haverbill correspondent:—The aboe interest is entirely fast here, with no prospect of improvement for some time to come. A large number of mechanics are out of employment, while those was are at work receive only a small compensation. With will ter refore us, the prospect is a very dark one to many, and cannot possibly be passed through without much suffering.

DISCHARGED WORKMEN. The Newark Zeening Journal of the 5th lists says:—
The news from the South still continues gloomy. We were permitted this morning to read a private letter, dead Savannah, 20th ult, to a leading house in the harnest brack, in this city, writer by a member of the firm (who is on a business tour in that section), in which the writer, after briefly raviewing the condition of things, says.—

from (who is on a business tour in that section), in which the writer, after briefly raviewing the condition of things, says.—

If you have not done so afready. I would discharge all the hands, boys and all; for it is useless to make up any bing. The further foot. I go, the worse I float things appear to be. I cannot seel anything, and as to collecting money it is eath; say out of the question.

There is no man wise enough to see the end of this thing. In my opinion, the die is cart. South Carolina is as sore to go out of the Cuton or. I sist of December as it is that day follows night; if the federal government attempts coercion, there will be one of the bloodiest wars ever known, for every one of the cotten States will some to her assistance; and you cannot raise an army large enough to take her, because every man is det rained, and even the women in the country are practiting with revolvers and rifes.

Another letter from the same source, dated Augusta, Ga, 30th, mays:—

The river bere is the dividing line between this State and Sputh Carolina, and to day the disuntonists raised a fact on the middle of the bridge, to states the friends ip between the two States, and fired fifteen guns—one for each of the Southern States, and an extra one for New Jersey.

VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.
We learn from the newspapers that the final action of
the Vermont Legislature, before its adjournment on the
27th utime, was to refer this whole subject to the commissioners on the revision of the laws of the State, with
instructions to report whether the present is a upon the
rendition of fugitive slaves is in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The commissioners of revision who are to take the matter is charge are ex-Judges
Mile L. Bennett, Pierpont and laham, and Hom. Andrew
Tracy, formerly member of Congress—all gentlemen of
strong conservative tendencies. Whon this question was
before the Samste of Vermont, Mr. Woodbridgs, chairman
of the Judiciary Committee, declared that it was not the
wish nor the will of Vermont to tolerate any law that
conflicts with the constitution of the United States. VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL OF MICHIGAN.
Pavilions are being circulated in Michigan, saking the
Abcoming Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty
aw now on the statute book.

CONNECTICUT. The Hardord Fines bears of large establishments of ducing work shich it may not be proper now to name. In Bridgeport upwards of 1,600 employ is are out of work; and in New Haven 2,000. Danbar's hoop skirt rectory as Bristol has stopped work. The Piantation Hoy Company and the Southern Carriage Company, both of Winsted, have had large Southern orders countermanded. The stoppens of the Birmingham iron and Steel Works is the worst how to that village which Birmingham has ever experienced.

PLENTY OF REPUBLICS. The Southern papers are discossing the probable parti-tion of the States of North America after the secession of the Scattern States from the United States, and say there will, in all probability, be a Northeen republic, two Southern republics, a Middle republic, a Western republic and a Pacific republic. The Pacific States are to be de-tached and form a separate confederacy with New Mexico.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. at I was born in Maraschusette; but such is the fact, and I carnot help it, and and no voice in the matter, but have been told that I made myself heard in that locality have been told that I made myself heard in that locality at an early age. I was proud to hall from the old Bay State before she became the hotbed of all the "ismus" and was sold out to Fred Douglass, Wandell Phillips, Wilson, Burlingame, Sumner, Andrew & Co. It is a fact, not generally knows or forgotten, that Massachasette voted herself out of the Union when forms was admitted, and has remained out ever since, the act of seconion remaining on her statute books. Now, why cannot our petulant little stater South Carolina go cut in the same quiet way! I would also propose as a final settlement of this whole question that they two fight it out, and should the result be the same as in the encounter of the Kilkenny cate, I, for one, should not mourn.

THE WALL STREET MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Truly 'there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.' Who has forgotten the smooth things prohesied from the steps of the Exchange by the great re publican prophets prior to the election? "Vote for Lin soin, and all will be well; there will be no commercia coin, and all will be well; there will be no commercial orisis, no panic," &c. &c. As few days later, and what do we behold! That great embodiment of wisdem and republican sm. Hen George Opdyke, reading an essay before the Finance Committee to prove that there is a panic, and, what is more, a political panic. At the same time he imparts the assounding information in proof of it, that our crops have been good, that our exports have greatly exceeded our exports, that our exports have greatly exceeded those of the past year, and some fur ther facts of a similar character, for which we are truly grateful, as we should probably never have acquired the knowledge from any other source. But, after all, it leaves us in a very uncomfortable state of mind, for "who shall decide when dotters disagree?" iNQUIRER.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CONTRAST OF REVOLUTIONARY EXTREMES—THE FROPOSED UNION IN SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE THREATENED DISU- ON IN NORTH AMERICA.

It is interesting at this particular juncture of affairs in interests of a population of thirty millions are involved which may be solved only by the disraption of those ties comented by the Revolution, and the sundering of that confederated Union which has been the glory and pride of Americans; it is interesting, we say, to giance at the Southern continent of America, split up into fragments, petty States and imbedie governments, calling themselves republics, but unworthy the name; ever jealous of, and over wrangling with, each other; now kept in check by the strong will of some anabitious despot, and now convulsed with war and rebellion, and bathing their own or their neighbor's territory in blood. And now, as if aroused to the wretshedness of their social moral and political degradation and worthlessness, they Thus the singular spectacle is presented at one and the same moment of an agitation for disunion on the ene hand, in that portion of the great American continent peopled by the most intelligent race on the globe-a race that alone seemed to comprehend true liberty, and whose prosperity and advance to power and might have been unexampled; and on the other, where civilization seems tot-tering to its fall, the misery and weakness of discusion and fraternal strife have wrung a cry for unless and brotherhood. It is cortainly a most strange picture, and worthy of study and reflection; nor do we think the conclusions drawn from such study by the political philosopher would be any too flattering to us, proud and self reliant as we are, while they could not fail to do justice to a supposed inferior people, by recognizing the vitality and tenacity of Christianity and civilization in the descendant of that accient and chivalrous race which first planted

the Cross on the shores of the Mississippi. The idea of consolidating the republics of South and Central America is not, however, very new; but latterly it seems to claim the attention of the leading men in those countries more than at any former period. It is true we have little or no evidence that the masses of the people have caught the idea, or that there is the isintest approach to a mania for union; but every agitation has small beginnings, and it is encouraging to perceive that the movement originates among the intelligent and educated of those communities, the place and power have been almost the sole cause of the prostration which has reduced the people of Spanish America to a position below that of any European despotby Walker and his lawless followers, and the recent renewed attempt of that unfortunate and misguided man, would seem to have profuced a conviction of their weaknees and inscourity, which President Barrios, of Honin which, while thanking them for their patriotic efforts against the fillburters, he takes consion to speak of the necessity of union amongst all the Spanish-American population, and says that he, at least, is ready to lay at the feet of a central government the power with which he has been invested as President of Honduras.

he mas seen invested as received to the Minister of Forcign Affairs of the republic of Chile, presented to the
national Congress on the first of last month, in which we
find the following sentiments on the subject of union,
which are perhaps worthy of being given in adenoIn the attuation in which various neighboring republics
happen to be placed, the government has not thought it
opportune to urge the old idea of the union of the various
American States. When internal salisirs challenge attention, pro-eminently, it is not possible to estimate, with a
mind abstracted and removed from surrounding acoulemntal ofreemstances, what the common good of the American
amision requires. It (the government) is, however, porsuseded that this union, at a period more or less remote,
will be realized, and that the high pottiand considerations,
as well as the carrying one of which demonstrated will be
resented; but that is the condition of every great
ides the carrying one of which demonstrated on oncurrent
add or many indivituals. The fart is, that all the American
republics, comprehending perfectly their own insterest, cannot do otherwise than progress towards one and the same
destiny, and to reach is, the co-operation and minual support of all will be, without doubt, of great importance.
With there convictions the government is alisomed to
urge, as far as lies in its power, the realization of that
union, not for the interest of the government, as it scenswas in view during the first days of independence, on
the thick and the state of the propertion the interest of the government, as it scenswas in view during the first days of independence, on
the the interest of the power man is a six seenwas in view during the first days of independence, on
the the interest of the power man is a six seenwas in view during the first days of independence, on
the the interest of the power.

That idea is faily disclosed in the treatise on American
Union, which has been before Congress for the last four
years. There is re

ments resulting from the predominance of an opposite system. The Comercio of Valparaiso, November 2, makes the

following brief comment on the minister's views:-These ideas, e pressed by the first stateman in Chile, are of great sig ficance to Spanish-America. The American Union, in a sted by our government, will be in a short time an arcomplished fact. In order to succeed, the faith, the own sancy and the determined will of our leading men are more than enough—if those who, according to our simister, are disposed to urge as far as possible that that Union may be realized, verified and consummated.

We hope so, too. There is no other remely but union for the terrible cylis that afflict Spanish-America; and it is evident, as we have already observed, that the reading portion of those populations are waking up to the reality of the present condition of things in their midst. An able and elequent paper, first pubin its issue of August 21, of the present year, on the condition of Spanish-America, has been extensively copied throughout the continent. It cannot fail to create an impression which must do good, painting, as it does, in the most vivid colors, the lamentable condition of the South American republics. It concludes with an appeal for Union:—"Anarchy lives by division, by discord and by the antagonism of interests; let us, then, be untiring in uniting, in harmonizing, in binding together and making a solidarity of all interests, inviting all to take an active part in the social disenthralment."

It would be idle as well as silly to preach bon the wisdom of union. We proposed to contrast the opposite revolutionary movements which are now apparently working out their legitimate cuds simultaneously on both sections of the great American continent; and, having done so, it is perhaps our duty to stop. We do not wish to think that this vast continent of ours at all resembles a large stick of timber, on which schoolboys play at sec-saw; but just now it strikes us that it looks very like thing of the kind, and that one end, which has been up, is coming down, while the other rises in its tura. Prayers are always to season, and let us trust the simile

News from Northern Mexico.

OUR MONTERBY CORRESPONDENCE. MONTREST, Nov. 8, 1860.

The Fall of Guadalojara—Condition of the Liberal

Army—Sonduct of Marques in Guanajuato—The United States Commitate—Brisk Traite—Honesty and Punctuali ty of Vidauri, de., de.

As anticipated in my last, the liberals besieging Guada isjars have been completely defeated. Only think of it, an army of 16,600 men, with one hundred pieces of artillery and all the necessary equipments of war; one million of dollars at their disposal, which was robbed by Degolia to of the conducts—it is hardly possible to believe it—but brogites on the other among the chiefs, is the only causes condition is now more wretched than their circumstances.
The soldiers are now convinced of the folly of the policy of pouring out their blood, and murmur aloud that they have look upon themselves as sacrificed to a mad and persons ambition, now that they have experienced the serious in-conveniences of irresponsible chieft and governors. In a word, the liberal army is morally broken down, and there are no means of impediag its ru'n; and, in short, never was a people in such a state of profound dejection called upon to encounter a more imminent peril; and they are ultimately destined to lose their nationality. It is alleged against the liberal chiefe that during the perlis and chances of a sloge, the funds of the conducta served them to exert their natural tendency to gambling

were before: Consequently Miramon and Marquer have no respect for ether Ragisshman or Amoricans, and we are doomed to our disconsolate and irretrievable ruln.

The United States Consul left last week for Brownsville, and has placed the consulate in the charge of S. A. Balden, Feq.—a young gentleman of Barlord, Connecticut, and connected with a mercantile house of this city. He is of renowned respectability, and will do honor to the office, as well as use his utmost endeavors to aid and protect our citizens. It is with pleasure we see a respectable American citizen in his place as the representative of our government and interests, and hope that he may retain the office permanently, through an official appointancial. These are the sentiments of every american had foreign resident of this place. We all ask he universal influence of the Hanato on this subject.

Another conducts of \$100,000 left here yesteriasy for Brownaville, and we are glad to see again our streets througed with caris and wagons laden with merchandise from the port of Matamorea. Some 5,600 bales and boxes have been received during the present mouth. The duties on this subject has paid off the debt of the State, so injudiciously contrasted by Arramberri; and out of his berrowing, amoanting one hundred and cirty thousand dollars, which he produced to quell the late civil war, he has reduced it now down to the small sum of twenty thousand dollars; consequently the financial resources of the State will soon be in a progen our condition, should the langertations continue.

I will mention for mere corrioity, and for others to take advantage of it in their commercial speculations continue.

I will mention for mere corrioity, and for thems to take advantage of it in their commercial speculations continue.

I will mention for mere corrioity and for thems to take advantage of it in their commercial speculations, that it is market to dispose of, has sold off his whole slock for cash, and has gone for more. Some of the merchanis prophesied on opening that h

MONTEREY, Nov. 16, 1830.
The Liberals Elatel-Guadalajara Affaire-Marques' Defeat-Depoliado-Good Effects of His Removal-Busi

In one of your former editorials, relating to the situation of political affairs in Maximo, you wisely and judicounty remarked "that no one could form a positive idea of the political events passing in the neighboring repubequal to the obanges of the winds." Such is the fact, and the official information received yesterday from the seat of war, Guadalajara, confirm, in toto your wise prodictions. We were efficially informed one day that everyby the thundering of cannon and the noise of combus-tible rockets, the pessing and ringing of bells, music, &c. by the thunderling of cannon and the noise of combustible rockets, the pesting and ringing of bells, music, for
After bembarding the city of Guadalajara for more
than a month, the Martinez and liberal chiefs
agred upon a convention or treaty, which in substance is that there should be an armistice of fifteen days, and that the bolligorests should each rotter
twelve leagues distant from the capital, and in case the
contending parties should agree, both should immediately maren on the capital of Mexico. In the meantime the
assamin Marquez, with a force of some 5,000 msn, was
within twelve leagues of duadalajara, shou the liberal
forces, commanded by Ogram, Buncasha, Hoerts and
Pueblite, came upon him unexpectedly and routed him
completely, leaving on the field of battle all their artillery, arms, ammunition and equipage, as well as a great
number of prisoners, and thus terminated one of the neat
tragical battles yet known in Mexico. Marquez, Mejua
and Veles encaped towards the city of Mexico, owing to
the flectness of their horses. This singular triumph will
alter things greatly.

The deposing of Degollado' and ordering him to be sent
as a prisoner to Vera Cruz, reflect great crefit on President Joarez and his Cabinet. The seigare of the conducta was a greac outrage, and all engaged in it should be
held to a strict accountability. The general government
and General Vidaurir have not led all their personal diffguittee, and will consequently be united in the defence of
the constitution. Degollado, the originator of all disagreement on the part of this Riate, is now out of the
way, and all will march along smootbly.

Bosinese is our city is beginning to assume quite a
lively aspect. Our numerous merchants are receiving
still large supplies of goods, and the interior and conventy
between the base of maters, procuents good fail veg etablez, and we have now an abundance of good, large watermeious, which in other parks would be a cyricelay.

Reserven.—James Miller, alies Bocky, who was sentenced to be hung in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th lines, has been respited until the 18th of February prox. He does not seem prepared to die, and it was on this ground, perhaps, that the respite was arrest.

The first exhibition of the Artists' Friend Society is now open at the National Academy rooms in Tenth street. In order to render it additionally attractive, a number of valuable works in painting and statuary have been loan by private collections. The rate of the works contributed

by the members will take place on the 22d inst. Arrangements are being made for the exhibition of Page's collected works in the old Deseldorf Gallery, Broad way.

The interior decorations of the Brook'vn Ac Music offer a bold innovation on established precedents in connection with buildings of that character. The prevailing style of the architecture being Moorish, free use is being made of the three primary colors in the form of arabeques. What the general effect will be the work is not as yet sufficiently advanced to enable us to judge.

One of the most spreeable reunions that we have attended for some time was Mr. Hardinge's art concernstions, which came off at the University on Monday ovening. The new suit of apartments which he has added to his studie were thrown open for the execution the calculations.

his studio were thrown open for the commion, the cle-gance and novelty of their ameublement forming not the least attractive feature of the scene. The company, amounting to about three hundred, comprised most of amounting to about three hundred, comprised most of our leading connoisseurs and critics, and the fashionable world was also largely represented. The chief plotares of the collection were shown on casels, with the light concentrated on them by large concave reflecting—an arrangement which was found to work admirately, and which might be advantageously introduced in other galieries, insamuch as they can be adjusted in a moment to any given focus. Amongst the works which attracted most attention was a view of Venice, by Ziem, treated in the usual glowing and transparent style of that artist; "The Dog's Dream," by Earl—a vigorously painted and pleasing study, after the manner of Landsner; an episode from Cooper's "Decreisyer," by Schussele, of Philadelphia—a composition of considerable merit and flue in color; "A Forest and Gipsey Scene," by Corbould and Shayer—a charming picture, thoroughly English in character; "A Festival at the Tower of London," by Turner—as good a specimen of the modern Glands as we have soon; "A View in South America," by Church—as usual carefully elaborated and becautiful in detail; "A Skotoh of a Fron team", by A Shereus—almost equal in coloring to some of the best plotures of the Death of a Fron ieur," by A Shereus—almost equal in coloring to some of the best plotures of the Venetian school; the head of an astronomer, by De Keyser—also very fine in color and handling; a cattle piece by Siency Cooper, R. A., and a number of other plotures by Gignoux, Ausdale, Verbouchoven, Tail; Parmela, Patrois, Shayer, Pesous, G. Williams, Percy Williams, Piezen, Besson, & After the company had circulated through the rooms for about an hour, a comport was given—the performers being Madame Clara Brinker-hoff, Mesars. Millard, Centemert, and Mills, the planist. The programme was made up of selections from Secthoven, Donizetti, Chopin. Verdi, Liezt, with a bailad by Millard. At the close of the mosical performances the company were invited up stairs, where a collation, given in Leiand's best style, wound up our leading conneisseurs and critics, and the fashionable

Arrest of a Dangerous Letter Thief. Amos Leeds was brought before Commissioner Betts, of this city, yesterday, on complaint of the Post Office special agent, charged with the serious offence of having fraudulently obtained valuable letters, at various

times, from the New York Post Office. It appears that suspicion fell upon the accusedFad the individual who personated Mr. C. A. Hanleton, a merchant doing business on Broadway, and got possession of a registered letter belonging to him containing a draft, and sent by a correspondent at Lyndon, Vt., on the 9th ult. On the arrival of the letter at the New York Post Office the usual registry notice was issued, and in some way fell into the hands of a dishenest party, who thereupon presented it at the counter of the registry room, received the letter and signed a receipt, using the name of Charles A. Hazicton. The draft not being available to the rogue, he wrote a letter to the gentleman perils and chances of a sloge, the funds of the conducts served them to exert their natural tendency to gambling and debauchery of every sort, and they abandoned their duties so proligiously to this worth of all vious that, instead of uning their swords, they sought to make the most of the numerous chances of making money.

The increase it clamor and disturbed situation of the people in the interior made it indisposable that our government abould devise some messare to pacify the country. I have seen interes from the most expectable planters and proprietors of the State of Durango, rectification, and at the same time returning the draft, as subjected in the interior made it indisposable that our government abould devise some messare to pacify the country. I have seen interes from the most respectable planters and proprietors of the State of Durango, rectification, which the name of humanity on Vidaurri to lead the same time returning the draft, as subjected in the manufacture of the most appeal and an indisposable that our government about the first and calling in the name of humanity on Vidaurri to lead his aid and inflement to the consecution of the State of Durango, rectification in this country has been upon the working classes, as they have no means to maintain themselves during such a period of adversity; and being wholly dependent on their daily wages of labor, are are the excitation, which have precipitated the proprietors into a series of convulsions from which they cannot emerge.

Intercultually an adversary possession of the State of Durango have been completely abandoned from the causes of the present revolution, which have precipitated the proprietors into a series of convulsions from which they cannot emerge.

The reactionists here have possession of the State of Durango have been completely abandoned from the second and the subjected him (thus entrapped) to a worse "share" even than that laid to the charge of the underlying him to to great a "share of the present revolution, which have precipitat

recently sent to Sing Sing for eight years for similar frauds upon the Pest Office. We hope the effect of this second election and arrest within a short time will have its proper effect upon this mischlerous class, who can had nothing better to do thus to prey upon the business and social correspondence of honest people.

Before Hon. Judge Mullen. SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON FOR FIFTEEN YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

Pac. 7-In the matter of Morrissett.-The prisoner was convicted late last evening of manslanghter in the second degree, as already reported in the Hunard.

An application was made for a stay of proceedings, which was denied. which was denied.

Judge Mullin then proceeded to sentence the princator. He mid:—You have been convicted, Morrissett, of a very high erime—a crime that requires, not only for your own punishment, but as an example to others, a severe punishment, but as an example to others, a severe punishment, but as an example to others, a severe punishment. Under the chrounstances the Court would not feel justified in imposing the severest penalty by sending you to the State prison for lib, or the lowest penalty, ten years. I have concluded to impose upon you a reasonable sectence. You seem to be a man of intelligence, having a wife and family depending upon you for supporting a wife and family depending upon you for supporting a wife and family depending upon you for supporting a wife and samely reflections, and undertook to destroy your property, thereby risking the property of your neighbors, and perhaps the lives of human beings. The socioty in which you live in one which is confluently subject to crimes of this nature, and it becomes the duty of the Costi to meet these offences with punishment prompt and severe, but, at the same fime, just. During the term of your imprisonment you will have opportunity to consider your crime and review your pansite, and it must you will ome to the conclusion that or our and honesty are proferable to disorder and crime. I sincorely hope for your sake that you will hereafter determine to leaf a better life. The laws protect you as well as the most upright oftizen, and while you rely upon those laws, passed for the protection of society you as well as the most upright oftizen, and while you rely upon those laws, passed for the protection of society you as well as the most upright oftizen, and while you rely upon those laws, passed for the protection of society you as well as the most upright of society you as and all such as yourself, should remember that every man's hand is against you, and that you will avectually fail in your object. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined to

and six months.

THE WALTON-MATHEWS MURDER.

Messrs. Brady and Hall applied to discharge Edwin Jefferds, who was held in custody as a witness against his brother, charged with the murders of Walton and Mathews. After hearing counsel, the Court had the matter over until Monday next.

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS DOWNING.

The prisoner is charged with the homicide of a watchman on board a sloop. Being imprisoned since January last, and sufficient evidence not being in possession of the prosecution, he was discharged.

The Court adjourned to Monday.

The Case of Mulligan. APPLICATION FOR A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS DESIRED-THE PRISONER GOES TO SING SING. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Sutherland.

DEC 7.—The People of the Maste of New Fork to. William Mulligan.—His Honor said:—After a careful examination of the bill of exceptions I do not find any sufficient ground for granting the stay of proceedings saked for, and the application for the stay is therefore degled, It is understood that Mulligan will be transmitted to Sing Sing on Saturday morning, the 5th inst.

There are no less than six divorce cases decided by the Judge, in five of which "injured woman" are the plaintiffs.

Marine Court.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Dro. 5.—R. W. Comeron vs. F. K. Jones.—This said was co-unecood by attachment for an injury to personal property. One of plaintiff's ships, while lying at her wharf, was run into by a boat of the defondant, thereby injuring his stern and springing the rudder boil. The definition is a non-resident. Mr. Cromble, for the defendant, moved to discharge the attachment, on the ground that the overthad no jurisdiction; the fonuse of action being for a tork and damages, whereas a short attachment could issue only where the claim was founded on contract, expressed or implied. Mr. O'Rourke, for plaintif, admitted that such was the general doctrine, but that an examination of the non-imprimentment set of 1831 would show that where, according to the terms of section 32, no warrant could leave and the defendent was a non-resident, a short even-mone or attachment was at the proper process. That this was such a case. The Court, on advisorment, beld that the attachment most be sustained, and desired the motion. QUESTION OF JUNISDICTION.